

The Charlotte Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1887.

VOL. XVI. NO. 24

The Charlotte Herald
—IS ISSUED—
EVERY WEDNESDAY

The Herald Printing Company,
FROM THEIR OFFICE:

CORNER OF QUEEN & RICHMOND STREETS,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

Subscription: One Year, in Advance, \$1.00

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All Correspondence should be addressed to

The Herald Printing Company, Charlottetown.

Calendar for April, 1887.

Day of the Week	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
1st	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2nd	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
3rd	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
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6th	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
7th	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
8th	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
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30th	30	31										
31st	31											

North British and Mercantile
FIRE AND LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY

EDINBURGH AND LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1800.

TRANSACTIONS every description of Fire and Life Business on the most favorable terms.

FRED. W. HYNDMAN,
Agent
Corner Queen and Water Streets,
Charlottetown, Jan. 19, 1887.

JOHN S. MACDONALD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

OFFICE:
New's Building, opposite New Post Office,
Charlottetown, Oct. 7, 1886-17

CHARLOTTETOWN
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3.00 to 4 p.m.
7.30 to 9.30 Evenings.

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BUSINESS PENMANSHIP,
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Call or write for full information.
L. E. MILLER,
Principal.

October 21, 1886-17

RAILWAY.
1886-7.

1st, 1886, Trains
accepted—

From the West.

ORR.	No. 1.	No. 2.
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From the East.

ORR.	No. 1.	No. 2.
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94	95	96
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100	101	102

By command of M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance,
Ottawa, 7th Feb. 1887-10

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN at six per cent.
Apply to
CAMERON BLOOM,
Charlottetown, Oct. 27, 1886-20

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BOOK-BINDERY!
NORTH SIDE QUEEN SQUARE.
(OVER W. R. BOREHAM'S BOOT & SHOE STORE.)

OLD Books, Magazines, Law Books, Music and all kinds of Periodicals Bound in the Latest and Best Styles, and at the Lowest Possible Prices. Don't fail to give us a call, as we feel sure that you will never desire to have your work done anywhere else.

JAMES D. TAYLOR.
February 23, 1887.—1yr

READ!
ANYONE CAN ADVERTISE, BUT WE HAVE THE GOODS

GENTLEMEN wishing to dress in style will find our Stock one of the Largest and Best in the Province, consisting in part of—

- Best Worsted Overcoatings,
- Best Melton Overcoatings,
- Best Nap Overcoatings,
- Victoria Nap Overcoatings,
- Best Broad Cloths and Doeskins,
- Best West of England Trowsersings,
- Best Scotch Trowsersings,
- Worsted Suitings,
- Worsted Coatings,
- Scotch and Canadian Tweeds, &c., &c.

Gentlemen favoring us with their orders will find our Clothing up their usual high standard in Style, Fit and Finish.

Also, Gents' Furnishings, 50 dozen Liners and Drawers, 75 dozen Ties, 30 dozen Silk Handkerchiefs, 30 dozen Hats, Fur Coats, Caps, &c., all at extremely low prices to clear.

JOHN McLEOD & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,

Upper Queen Street, opposite Rogers' New Brick Block.
October 27, 1886.

No need to worry about where to buy Good Tea.

OUR NEW TEA IS BOUND TO PLEASE.

We Sell at Prices to Suit the Times.

GOOD, 24 CENTS,
CHOICE, 30 CENTS,
EXTRA FINE, 36 CENTS.

Reduction in 5 pound parcels, half-chests and other packages.

Our Five Pound, Screw Top, Airtight Tins the best yet.

Bring your empty Cans to be re-filled.

BEER & GOFF.

THE ONLY FUR STORE IN P. E. ISLAND.

All kinds of FURS Made to Order and Manufactured on the Premises.

Ladies Fur Caps, Ladies Fur Tippets, Ladies Fur Scarves, Ladies Fur Mitts, Gents' Fur Caps, Gents' Fur Coats, Gents' Fur Mitts.

BUFFALO ROBES, GOAT SKIN ROBES.

Choose your own Skins and have your Caps made to order, and know what you get.

The Largest Stock of Furs ever kept in Charlottetown.

CALL AND SEE OUR STOCK.
E. STUART.

BEST ON EARTH
SURPRISE SOAP
THE GREAT TRY IT
WASHER TRY IT

SCROFULA

Humors, Erysipelas, Canker, and Catarrh.

Can be cured by purifying the blood with

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

W. R. Watson, Charlottetown, Wholesale Agent.

CARTER'S LIVER PILLS.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

ACHE

DREXEL'S FOR THE LIVER BLOOD STOMACH AND KIDNEYS DANDELION

Olden Oxford.

In his history of this renowned university from the earliest times to 1530 Mr. Maxwell Lyte, an English scholar, says that it was not in any sense exclusive. Foreigners were welcomed to its privileges as students, as teachers, or even masters.

The first student who was not an Englishman, but a Hungarian; and the name of Dante is also found in an early roll.

And again, when going back to these primitive times, we are assured that the Oxford students never kept any terms, passed no sort of public examinations, were wholly innocent of Little-go and Great-go and never entered in any competition for a bachelorship.

The undergraduate, if such he could be called—for he had not the least idea of taking a degree—lived very much as he pleased and lodged wherever he liked, or in the manor, which his means might make practicable.

Even matriculation—now a very serious affair—was not invented till about A. D. 1450. As to the student who took a degree, it was not a matter of convenience—it meant only a diploma to teach officially, as distinct from taking pupils without authority.

There was no word master, just as there was no word bachelor, an aspirant—meant a young man who had not yet become a master, though possibly he might be called to be a pope. As to honours, the chancellor and the provost were the sole representatives of donship, the chancellor being merely a delegate of the bishop, who was the real authority within his diocese.

This dependence of the chancellor on the bishop of the diocese gradually grew to be so onerous that the university became a veritable dependency on account of the poverty of the university.

Indeed, this poverty was for a long time so bad that not only did the university possess no lands or houses, but it had to hire room for a year for giving lectures. Long after degrees had been invented, masters were lacking, had to be hired in St. Mary's Church, because there were no schools or senate house.

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St. Mary's in Trastevere.

Not far from the northern side of the Janiculum, upon which stands the Church of St. Peter in Montorio, where repose the remains of the Baron Hugh O'Neil and his wife, is the church of St. Mary's in Trastevere.

This ancient edifice is beyond the Tiber, in a strip of land enclosed by the Aurelian wall and the swift-flowing river. It is supposed to be the first church publicly consecrated to divine worship under the invocation of the Virgin, the Mother of God.

It is known as a minor Basilica, and has given a Cardinal's title long before America was discovered. It was founded as an oratory in the third century by Calixtus, 224—a thousand years before the titular church of the late Cardinal McCloskey was built upon the site of which, at the time Calixtus built his oratory, the temple of Minerva, dedicated by Pompey after his victories in Asia. A hospital for old soldiers formerly stood where the church stands, and was known to the Romans as Taberna Meritoria.

A well of petroleum is said to have sprung up there in the year 416, the year of the discovery of the church, which was called tonsil in some early ecclesiastical writings. As it now stands, it was almost entirely destroyed in 1139 by Innocent III. The tribune, the altar and the mosaics are of this period. The statues above the exterior balustrade are those of St. Calixtus, Cornelius and Nicholas V. Nicholas V. reduced it to its present form on the plan of Bernardino Rossellino.

The mosaics of the facade represent the Blessed Virgin and child bearing offerings. They were begun in the twelfth century under Eugenius III, and completed in the fourteenth century by Pietro Cavallini. There were several ancient inscriptions on the walls under the portico, chiefly early Christian, most of which have been removed to the museum of St. John Lateran, but they are replaced by copies.

The paintings which decorated the portico, only two remain, both representing the Annunciation in a good style of the fifteenth century. Entering the church, one is struck by the twenty-two splendid granite columns, which divide the nave from the aisles, and were evidently taken from edifices of classical times. They are of different styles, some with Corinthian capitals, and the major part with Ionic.

Many of the latter have, either in the volutes of the flowers, small heads of Isis, Serapis, and Harpocrates. The columns support a cornice also ancient. Damascchio designed the gorgeous roof and painted the Assumption of the Virgin in the centre of it. He also designed the Capri, on the right of the high altar, and began the graceful figure in fresco of a child scattering flowers in one of the vaultings of the latter.

This chapel was restored by the late Cardinal York, the last of the Stuarts, who gave Kings and Queens to Scotland and Kings to England for almost a thousand years. This chapel is the arms of England are over the entrance.

The high altar is over the confession, the tabernacle is supported by four columns of red porphyry. The mosaic, representing the remains of St. Calixtus, Cornelius, and Nicholas, and

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1887.

The Public Accounts.

The various Departmental Reports of the Provincial Government were submitted to the Legislature on Wednesday last.

The principal sources of the year's receipts were: Subsidy from the Dominion Government, \$175,537.20; Public Lands, \$47,378.19; Registration of Deeds, \$5,369.29; County Courts, \$2,072.35; Prothonotary's Office, \$1,910.39; Hospital for the Insane, \$1,187.68; fees received by Provincial Secretary, \$853.00; casual revenue, \$825.15.

Mr. Sullivan, in his budget speech last year, made a very correct estimate of the receipts from the sources which we have just enumerated. He considered that \$48,000 would be received from the Land Office; and the Public Accounts show us that the amount received was only about six hundred dollars short of that estimate.

The largest items of expenditure were: Education, \$111,992.21; Public Works, \$92,792.24; Administration of Justice, \$69,634.74; Hospital for the Insane, \$16,971.77; Legislation, \$13,032.29; Boards of Health, \$8,311.63. Of the expenditure in the Public Works Department, \$29,578.12 were for bridges, and \$21,812 were laid out on roads.

Besides this there was spent on ferries and ferry wharves \$14,472.60. From these figures it will readily appear that, although the revenue of the Province for the past year was not sufficient to meet the expenditure, the Government did not unreasonably spend any of the people's money; but, on the contrary, laid it out for the best interests of the public. The amount spent for education alone is \$56,441.08 more than what the Davies administration spent during the last year they were in power.

They are endeavoring to create a great surplus, because the Province is, they say, a little in debt. They should not forget that the Province was upwards of \$50,000 in debt when the present Administration first assumed the reins of Government, and in this fact of the fact that their predecessors had during their term of office, extracted \$40,000 a year from the people's pockets in the shape of taxes. The present Government since their advent to power have saved in reduction of expenditure a sum which would amount at the present time to upwards of \$670,000, were things permitted to go on as they were when they came into office.

Let us compare our financial condition with that of some of our sister Provinces. The public debt of New Brunswick, which our readers will bear in mind, has for some years been under Grit rule, increased \$600,000 from 1879 to 1882. From 1882 to 1886 it had advanced from \$1,172,745.90 to \$1,911,488.32, or an increase in the four years of \$749,313.73. It must be remembered that during this increase in the public debt, the taxes also were raised fifty per cent. From these figures we see that the debt of New Brunswick, with a high rate of taxation, is about six times as much as that of this Province, which has no taxes of any kind.

Again, Nova Scotia, which has, for some years, been under the benign influence of a Grit administration, had on the 31st day of December last a public debt of about one million and a quarter all incurred within the last four years, the interest of which alone amounts to about \$60,000 annually; and this, he is remembered, in a heavily taxed Province. Taking all these things into consideration, it appears to us our Government have done wonderfully well in exempting the people from taxation while at the same time they have been increasing the revenue of the Province. We know not what ways and means will be adopted by them for raising the necessary revenue for the present year; but had we, from their past record, then the greatest product of any Province in the Dominion, and which is the basis of the States of the Dominion.

The Colonial Conference.

The Conference which met in London on the 4th inst., was an event of much greater importance than might at first sight appear, and its deliberations may have a greater influence on the future of the British Empire than the mere outline of its proceedings furnished by the telegraphic despatches would lead us to believe.

The Conference opened under the presidency of Sir Henry Holland, Secretary for the Colonies. Besides the delegates from the different Colonies there were present the Marquis of Salisbury, Premier of Great Britain; Earl Cadogan, Lord Privy Seal; Mr. W. H. Smith, First Lord of the Treasury; Mr. Edward Stanhope, Secretary for War; Earl Derby, Colonial Secretary in the Gladstone Administration; Mr. H. C. F. Childers, Chancellor of the Exchequer under Gladstone; Earl Granville, Secretary of Foreign Affairs in the Gladstone Cabinet, and several other gentlemen holding prominent places in the politics of the Empire.

The delegates were welcomed by the Marquis of Salisbury, and Sir Henry Holland, Colonial Secretary, addressed them in a speech of considerable length and great importance. Lord Salisbury, in tendering to the delegates the welcome of the Government and the country, said the Conference might not at once be productive of great results, but he was confident that it would be the parent of results in the future of great importance, and he was something to which the Colonies might look back as the root from which spring greatness and beneficence. Subjects of irreconcilable divergence should be passed over by the Conference, and they would have to acquiesce in matters claiming a common interest. The accomplishment of a union for mutual defence was worthy the best exertions of England and the Colonies.

For the consummation of such a union constant communication and consultation between the different parts of the Empire were necessary. Some of the colonies might incur danger from the disposition of a great many of the European countries for acquiring colonial and foreign possessions. If a difference should arise regarding the Canadian fisheries, Australia, though having no immediate interest in the question, must share the burden and risk. He had no apprehension, however, that while the Empire was bound together, the Colonies were likely to be involved in a war, as the Imperial policy was essentially pacific.

Sir Henry Holland set forth in detail the questions to which the Conference might usefully devote their attention. This meeting, he said, was the fittest of all the memorials of Her Majesty's jubilee year. The upward progress of the Empire, particularly of the Colonies, during the past fifty years, was certainly extraordinary. He said it was unnecessary to state what might and dignity had been added to the Empire by the creation of the great and flourishing Dominion of Canada, increased, as had been, by the addition of the vast Northwest Territory, through which now ran that remarkable achievement of British enterprise, the railway which bound together the Atlantic and the Pacific shores. Speaking of the Canadian fishery question, he said Her Majesty's Government were in communication with the United States authorities, and he trusted the negotiations might result in an equitable and satisfactory adjustment of the difficulties.

Several other speakers addressed the Conference, among them Sir Alexander Campbell, the meeting then adjourned till after the Easter holidays. The market on Saturday last was very well attended, notwithstanding the bad roads. The quantity of fat beef was abundant in the market, and excellent in quality. The different stalls were well patronized by buyers, and were, of course, visited by the usual number of critics, who pronounced themselves well pleased with the display. Messrs. Blake Bros., as usual, led off. In their stall were six carcasses of choice beef, dressed in excellent style, the total weight of which was 3000 lbs. One steer, fed by themselves, weighed, when dressed, 1,100 lbs. The carcasses of the other two heaves, one two years old, the other under two years, weighed 900 and 700 lbs. respectively. Besides their beef display, their stall contained a choice collection of mutton, &c., &c.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

BRITISH COLUMBIA can certainly claim to be the banner Conservative Province of the Dominion. In the whole province only two Opposition candidates ventured to come forward and put themselves in nomination for the late Dominion elections and both lost their deposits. This proves that the soil beyond the Rocky Mountains is not adapted for the growth of Gritism.

PRESENT indications point out that the Newfoundland fishery, this year, are not likely to be attended with much success. The latest news received at St. John's from the sealing fleet are to the effect that most of the vessels are bound up in the ice and unable to move. The prevailing east winds are said to be very unfavorable as they keep the ice continually jammed about the vessels.

MR. TASCHEBER, Archbishop of Quebec, on his elevation to the purple was granted a Court of honor, by his Holiness Pope Leo the XIII. Among its members are the following: names: Rt. Rev. C. E. Legare, T. E. Hameel, Vicar-General; M. Thibault, Prothonotary-Apostolic; the Rt. Rev. Mgrs. Bolduc, Melhot and Paquet, vicars of the dignity of Domestic Prelates; the very Rev. Fathers Marois and Teu, made Chamberlains and Mr. James Jean Tachet, brother of His Eminence and L. G. Baillarge, Esq. Q. C., are made commanders of the order of St. Gregory.

ACCORDING to the Report of the Commissioner of Crown and Public Lands, the number of acres of land sold during the year 1886 was 7,363 1/2 acres, and the number of purchasers 116. The total acreage sold under the provisions of the Land Purchase Act, up to that date, reaches 687,195 1/2, 109,643 acres remaining unsold. The number of deeds and counterparts executed during the year was 492. One hundred and sixteen new accounts were opened, and three hundred and twenty closed. The number of holdings whose cases nearly have not yet been executed is nearly four thousand. On the whole, the operations of the Land Office during the past year was very satisfactory.

The last census place the number of farms in the United States at five millions, being an increase of about one million over the census of five years ago. This vast increase is due to several causes, the two principal being the great quantities of land brought under cultivation within that period, and also the change in ownership of estates in the South. Prior to the late war, the various Southern plantations consisted of thousands of acres owned and operated by one man or company; now these same plantations are cut up in farms of one hundred and fifty and two hundred acres each. It is not likely that these five million farm owners would be much in favor of Henry George's confiscation theories.

The Report of the Chief Superintendent of Education on the Public Schools of the Province for 1886, shows that there are at present 413 school districts on the Island, distributed as follows: 172 in Queen's County, 139 in Prince, and 120 in King's. There were but ten districts in which there was no school, against 74 in the year 1876. In eight of those ten districts new school houses were in course of erection, while one was not sufficiently large to support a school and the other had been attached to other districts. The number of teachers employed during the year was 498. Of these fifty-five were of the first class, one hundred and thirty-seven of the second and three hundred and six of the third class. Referring to the city schools Mr. Montgomery says that notwithstanding the fact of the schools being closed for five or six weeks on account of the small pox, the examination held last June was the most satisfactory in the history of these schools. On the whole the Superintendent says, the work of the schools for the year just closed surpassed that of any other year in the Educational history of the Province. Our readers will see from all this that if a large amount of money has been spent for education good and satisfactory results have been obtained.

The Annual Report of the Halifax Deaf and Dumb Institute has been received. The total number of pupils in attendance during the year was 74. Of this number the following Provinces contributed as follows: Nova Scotia 45; New Brunswick 17; Newfoundland 6; and Prince Edward Island 6. The names of the Islanders are: J. B. Fleming, Summerside; Michael and William Bourke, and George C. Bussell, Georgetown; Eddie McVean, Bethwell; Norman J. McLeod, Dundas, and Mary McNeill, Capraud. The Island students were very successful at the examination last summer, most of them carrying off prizes. The Principal writes the public opinion respecting deaf mutes, and says the Halifax Institution never sends out. It would be well for citizens to make a note of this fact and forward their mite direct to the Institution, which is well worthy of assistance and support, especially as, during the last year, its expenditure exceeded its income.

THE HILLBOROUGH SEAWAY. Hon. Mr. SULLIVAN rose to submit a Resolution setting forth that it is expedient to provide for the construction, by company, of a Seaway from the Hillborough, from one of the streets of Charlottetown to a point in the vicinity of the Hillborough. The cost of supporting the Southport Ferry is, he remarked, very great—amounting, on an average, to about \$10,000 each year. The cost of the Seaway would be about \$18,000, but that was more than usual. Every year, however, the Seaway would be used for the purpose of conveying the public—particularly the travelling public—across the water between Charlottetown and Southport, at a cost to the Government of about \$10,000. The Seaway would, however, enter into the cost of the Seaway, and the cost of the Seaway would be about \$10,000. The Seaway would, however, enter into the cost of the Seaway, and the cost of the Seaway would be about \$10,000.

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Holy Week and Easter Sunday.

The ceremonies of Holy Week and Easter Sunday were excellently carried out at the Cathedral Church, under the direction of Rev. A. J. McIntyre. The parochial clergy were assisted in the different offices by the Reverend Rector, the professors and students of St. Dunstan's College. On the Epistle side of the church, where stands the altar of the Blessed Virgin, a beautiful carpet, adorned with natural flowers and numerous lights tastefully arranged, was erected. On Holy Thursday morning at eight o'clock solemn High Mass was celebrated by Rev. J. C. McDonald, Rector of St. Dunstan's College, assisted by Rev. F. X. Gallant and Rev. A. J. McDonald, deacon and sub-deacon respectively. After Mass the Blessed Sacrament was borne in solemn procession to the repository prepared for it. The morning office on Good Friday commenced at eight o'clock, the officiating clergyman being: Rev. J. C. McDonald, Rector of St. Dunstan's College, assisted by Rev. F. X. Gallant, deacon and sub-deacon. After the adoration of the Cross, the procession formed, and the Blessed Sacrament was borne back to the High Altar in the same solemn manner in which it had been borne thence on the previous day. On Holy Saturday the services commenced by the blessing of the new fire, in the vestibule of the church, at half-past seven o'clock; the clergyman officiating being the same as on Holy Thursday. After the clergy returned to the High Altar the Mass was celebrated by Rev. J. C. McDonald, Rector of St. Dunstan's College, assisted by Rev. F. X. Gallant, deacon and sub-deacon. After the adoration of the Cross, the procession formed, and the Blessed Sacrament was borne back to the High Altar in the same solemn manner in which it had been borne thence on the previous day.

MR. TASCHEBER, Archbishop of Quebec, on his elevation to the purple was granted a Court of honor, by his Holiness Pope Leo the XIII. Among its members are the following: names: Rt. Rev. C. E. Legare, T. E. Hameel, Vicar-General; M. Thibault, Prothonotary-Apostolic; the Rt. Rev. Mgrs. Bolduc, Melhot and Paquet, vicars of the dignity of Domestic Prelates; the very Rev. Fathers Marois and Teu, made Chamberlains and Mr. James Jean Tachet, brother of His Eminence and L. G. Baillarge, Esq. Q. C., are made commanders of the order of St. Gregory.

ACCORDING to the Report of the Commissioner of Crown and Public Lands, the number of acres of land sold during the year 1886 was 7,363 1/2 acres, and the number of purchasers 116. The total acreage sold under the provisions of the Land Purchase Act, up to that date, reaches 687,195 1/2, 109,643 acres remaining unsold. The number of deeds and counterparts executed during the year was 492. One hundred and sixteen new accounts were opened, and three hundred and twenty closed. The number of holdings whose cases nearly have not yet been executed is nearly four thousand. On the whole, the operations of the Land Office during the past year was very satisfactory.

The last census place the number of farms in the United States at five millions, being an increase of about one million over the census of five years ago. This vast increase is due to several causes, the two principal being the great quantities of land brought under cultivation within that period, and also the change in ownership of estates in the South. Prior to the late war, the various Southern plantations consisted of thousands of acres owned and operated by one man or company; now these same plantations are cut up in farms of one hundred and fifty and two hundred acres each. It is not likely that these five million farm owners would be much in favor of Henry George's confiscation theories.

The Report of the Chief Superintendent of Education on the Public Schools of the Province for 1886, shows that there are at present 413 school districts on the Island, distributed as follows: 172 in Queen's County, 139 in Prince, and 120 in King's. There were but ten districts in which there was no school, against 74 in the year 1876. In eight of those ten districts new school houses were in course of erection, while one was not sufficiently large to support a school and the other had been attached to other districts. The number of teachers employed during the year was 498. Of these fifty-five were of the first class, one hundred and thirty-seven of the second and three hundred and six of the third class. Referring to the city schools Mr. Montgomery says that notwithstanding the fact of the schools being closed for five or six weeks on account of the small pox, the examination held last June was the most satisfactory in the history of these schools. On the whole the Superintendent says, the work of the schools for the year just closed surpassed that of any other year in the Educational history of the Province. Our readers will see from all this that if a large amount of money has been spent for education good and satisfactory results have been obtained.

The market on Saturday last was very well attended, notwithstanding the bad roads. The quantity of fat beef was abundant in the market, and excellent in quality. The different stalls were well patronized by buyers, and were, of course, visited by the usual number of critics, who pronounced themselves well pleased with the display. Messrs. Blake Bros., as usual, led off. In their stall were six carcasses of choice beef, dressed in excellent style, the total weight of which was 3000 lbs. One steer, fed by themselves, weighed, when dressed, 1,100 lbs. The carcasses of the other two heaves, one two years old, the other under two years, weighed 900 and 700 lbs. respectively. Besides their beef display, their stall contained a choice collection of mutton, &c., &c.

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General News.

DEATH OF FATHER VERBES. The Rev. Father Verbes, who has been the faithful pastor of the Catholic Church at Sussex, died at five o'clock Saturday morning at the residence of his father, about two miles from the Sussex railway station. He had been ill for some time past and his death has not caused much surprise, as he was advanced in years. He was a faithful worker in his extensive mission for over thirty years, having returned from the mission to Rev. Father Verbes, who was succeeded by Rev. Father Verbes. Father Verbes was greatly beloved by his parishioners in the county. The deceased priest, who was a native of Waterford, had many friends throughout the Province, and was particularly beloved by his parishioners. He was succeeded by Rev. Father Verbes, who was a native of Waterford, and had many friends throughout the Province.

SAVED BY A DOG'S BARK. Recent fiction illustrations contain the following: When Carrie and family had a very narrow escape from being burned to death on Sunday morning. They retired at their usual hour the night before, thinking everything perfectly safe and little dreaming of the fact that their house would be destroyed before daylight. Shortly before four o'clock Mr. Carrie was aroused by the barking of his dog in the kitchen. He immediately ran down stairs to see what was the matter and on opening the kitchen door found the flames all ablaze and the dog barked to death. Mr. Carrie at once sounded an alarm. He barely succeeded in getting his wife and children out in time to escape their lives, as the fire had gained such headway. Had it not been for the barking of the dog the inmates would have perished. The house was totally destroyed, also the furniture, provisions, spring seed, etc. The house was nearly new. The loss is a heavy one.

THE RETALIATION ACT. The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. World throws some light on the Retaliation Finance Act. He says: "It is now practically settled that there is to be no execution of the Retaliation Finance Act. A prominent New England man, a high Government official, who is well informed of the attitude of the President and Cabinet on this subject, says the action of the Government is looked upon by Mr. Cleveland and his official advisers as hasty and impulsive, and ridiculously unjust. It is thought the Government would be more permanent than a bridge, while it would afford better accommodation for the people. He says that the Government is not likely to carry out the Retaliation Finance Act. He says that the Government is not likely to carry out the Retaliation Finance Act. He says that the Government is not likely to carry out the Retaliation Finance Act.

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LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT. The attendance at the day was extremely small. One merchant at Spring Gables was seen. D. A. McDonald, has our thanks for papers. The Northern Light daily round trips between and Pictou. F. T. Newberry is the man you want a bargain. Rain, etc. The Hon. Mr. GIBBS, the Attorney-General, is expected to arrive Monday evening next. SEVERAL COMMERCIAL valuable market credits will appear in our next issue. If you want a large lot of cloth, etc., go to James Street, in another. PREMIER and MRS. S. the members of the dinner this evening. Mr. McKENZIE, of C had three fingers taken hand by a circular saw after? These members having their Easter holidays, resumed its sittings: noon. To our foreign subscribers, we are sorry to hear that this office would be the only office acknowledged.

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